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CALVIN COOLIDGE

A MAN OF VISION—NOT A VISIONARY

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BIOGRAPHICAL FACTS

Born on Independence Day, 1872, Plymouth, Vt.

Educated Amherst College, Mass. Graduated, 1895.

Studied Law, Hammond & Field's Law Office, Northampton, Mass.

Admitted to Bar after twenty months' study.

1899—Northampton City Council.

1900-'01—Northampton City Solicitor.

1907-'08—Mass. State Representative.

1910-'11—Mayor of Northampton.

1912-'15—Four Years Massachusetts State Senator.

1914-'15—President State Senate.

1916-'18—Three Years Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

1919—Governor of Massachusetts.

1920—Governor of Massachusetts, second term.

Married, 1905, Grace A. Goodhue, of Burlington, Vt. Two sons, John, born 1906, and Calvin, Jr., born 1908.

TEN REASONS WHY COOLIDGE SHOULD BE NOMINATED.

The Republican Party should nominate Calvin Coolidge for President because:—

1. He has shown precisely those qualities which the President should have: unflinching honesty, aggressive courage, exceptional ability.

2. His name and his work are known in every part of the country. The people of every State in the Union have praised him. He is a national figure.

3. He is a typical American who has manifested typical American qualities.

4. He never "slops over."

5. He is equally admired and respected by every portion of the public—by Business, by Labor, by Conservatives, by Liberals. He has the confidence of the people.

6. He represents no clique and no group.

7. His course through twenty years of public life has been dignified, effective, statesmanlike.

8. He has never abused an opponent and he has never failed the people.

9. His motto is, "Do the day's work."

10. He does it.

COOLIDGE COMMANDS CONFIDENCE.

Calvin Coolidge is the man needed for President because he will create and maintain harmony among all Americans.

It is essential that the next President shall have the complete confidence of the people. Calvin Coolidge has proved that he would have this confidence. In the recent State election in Massachusetts, as the result of which he was re-elected Governor by a plurality of 125,000, carrying every city but five and every town but five, his support included not only the Republican voters who nominated him, but many Democrats and most of the Independents.

This country faces problems which must not only be solved, but which must be solved in such a way that they will stay solved. They must not leave bitterness behind.

Calvin Coolidge is equipped to solve these problems. He has devoted twenty years to public life, and has throughout those years studied all problems of government carefully and has applied his knowledge constructively.

Every loyal political group in this country has confidence in him. His nomination would cement the Republican party together. His election would cement the country together.

Massachusetts has tried him out in a variety of legislative and executive offices and has found him true. To-day he has the confidence of all the people of his State.

What he has done in Massachusetts he would do for the Nation.

Calvin Coolidge is a common-sense American. He would be a common-sense President.

A BELIEVER IN HARD WORK

Calvin Coolidge was born in a typical American town,—Plymouth, Vermont,—twelve miles from a railroad. His family was a typical American family. He was not brought up in poverty, but was an every-day American boy, with a comfortable home and few luxuries. He learned the dignity and the necessity of work.

Calvin Coolidge was educated in a typical American institution, Amherst College. There he was an able and industrious student, and there he began the study of American politics. His conception of politics, then formed and since maintained, is that "there will come out of government exactly what is put into it." He believes that "politics is the process of action in public affairs."

In his senior year at Amherst he won the first prize, a gold medal, offered by the Sons of the American Revolution, for the best essay on the principles of the War for American Independence. This competition was open to the undergraduates of all American colleges.

In Hammond & Field's law office, Northampton, he devoted himself so energetically to study that twenty months sufficed to secure him admittance to the bar.

As a boy he worked hard on the farm.

At college he earned commendation and won distinction, by hard work, and proved his grasp of essential American principles by winning the prize noted.

In the law office he showed his seriousness of purpose and achieved a distinctive success.

On the farm, at college, at the bar, he proved a capacity for hard work which has been the foundation of his career.

ABILITY PROVED IN OFFICE

Calvin Coolidge actively entered politics in his home town, Northampton, in 1899, when he was elected to the City Council. The next year he was made City Solicitor and held that office two years. He went to the Massachusetts State Legislature in 1907 and in 1908, serving in the lower House. He left the Legislature to become Mayor of Northampton in 1910.

He was Mayor two years and won eminence as an executive. He displayed a command of finance. He reduced the city's tax rate, despite a high State tax. He reduced the city's debt $90,000 and at the same time increased the size and efficiency of the police and fire departments, raised the school teachers' salaries, and for two years ran the city without issuing a single bond for borrowed money. Thus, in his first executive office, he showed a grasp of the principles of management, practised economy, applied efficiency and turned over the city to his successor in better condition, both in finances and in service, than he had found it.

These same qualities he has shown in State executive office. He would show them as the Nation's chief executive.

His four years in the Massachusetts State Senate, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, of which he was President in 1914 and 1915, were marked by an unbroken record of constructive work. He was from the start a leader, looked to for advice and counsel, quick to see the merits or flaws in each proposition and indefatigable in securing the maximum of wisdom in such legislation as came within his influence and action.

In both House and Senate he was recognized as a particularly valuable man in all matters of finance legislation. He was associated with beneficial legislation in behalf of the righteous desires of labor.

As President of the Senate he secured a high level of efficiency. He preached and practised the square deal.

HIS COURAGE SAVED LAW AND ORDER

As Lieutenant-Governor he was not a politician, but a statesman who took his office seriously as a trust from the public, co-operated with the Governor, presided with dignity as occasion required and in every way won and retained the respect of all public servants in the State House.

In the Massachusetts Executive Council, or Governor's Council, he was invaluable as chairman of the Finance Committee, exercising wise oversight over expenditures of public money. As a member of the Committee of Public Safety, during the World War, he was similarly a source of strength to the State and its taxpayers through his wise scrutiny of the use of public money. No man was better informed concerning all war activities, and his exceptional usefulness in this field was recognized throughout the State.

As Governor, Calvin Coolidge has advanced rapidly in the estimation of the people of his State, who have found him an executive of rare ability, magnificent courage and inflexible honesty. He was elected in November, 1918, for his first term. His re-election by an increased plurality was already assured when the police of Boston left their posts.

After a night of riot, and acting in precise accordance with the law, the Governor took command of the situation, restored order with State Guardsmen, killed utterly every effort of the police to win their places back, ended for all time the possibility of a police union affiliated with an outside authority and committed to a divided allegiance, established the inviolability of government, and faced the electorate on the issue of Law and Order.

He was re-elected by a plurality of 125,000.

COOLIDGE CLEAR AND CONVINCING

Calvin Coolidge talks little and says much.

Every word he says or writes is understood by everyone. His style is clear, simple, convincing.

His capacity and liking for hard work are characteristics of his service as Governor. He knows all the details of his office and he knows all the details of the Legislature.

He has a notable ability to reach to the heart of every matter before him. He can discover the essential point, and does so.

He has, and has constantly shown, the spirit of the Pilgrim pioneers, who came here with a determination for liberty under law. This is the foundation of his political convictions. A vigorous believer in freedom, and a valiant defender of liberty, he insists always that existing laws must be enforced as the only enduring bulwark of liberty.

In physique he is spare of figure and vigorous in health. His features are strong; his nose prominent and well-shaped, his eyes gray and purposeful, with a twinkle ready to show on occasion; his lips thin, but breaking easily into a smile; his manner dignified and reserved, but always gracious.

He has one hobby—study.

He devotes spare time—when he has any—to reading works on law, government and history. If he has a moment's respite from duty, in his office, he frequently turns to Macaulay or some similar work, and reads for five or ten minutes, the book lying ready at hand on his desk.

He receives visitors to the Governor's office courteously, listens to what his caller has to say, and speaks briefly and to the point. He never wastes words. He never conceals his mind with rhetoric.

A master of phrases, every one he uses has a purpose and every one is understood.

COOLIDGE'S CREED OF POLITICS

Calvin Coolidge's political creed may be summed up in his own words, as spoken by him to the Massachusetts State Senate on the occasion of his election as its President., Jan. 7, 1914:—

> "Do the day's work. If it be to protect the rights of the weak, whoever objects, do it. If it be to help a powerful corporation better to serve the people, whatever the opposition, do that. Expect to be called a standpatter, but don't be a standpatter. Expect to be called a demagogue, but don't be a demagogue. Don't hesitate to be as revolutionary as science. Don't hesitate to be as reactionary as the multiplication table. Don't expect to build up the weak by pulling down the strong. Don't hurry to legislate. Give administration a chance to catch up with legislation."

Calvin Coolidge regards politics as "not an end, but a means. It is not a product, but a process. It is the art of government."

His conception of the responsibilities of citizenship he has stated in these words:—

> "Office-holding is the incidental, but the standard of citizenship is the essential. Government does rest upon the opinions of men. Its results rest on their actions. This makes every man a politician, whether he will or no. This lays the burden on us all."

COOLIDGE SPEAKS FOR THE NATION

The Presidential availability of Calvin Coolidge rests upon his plain, serviceable, effective Americanism.

It is not an Americanism which is hostile to other races, other people or other civilization. Calvin Coolidge is not destructive. He builds.

He is not proposed for the Presidency because he settled the Boston police strike. His achievement last fall was to establish beyond question, and to make clear from one end of this country to the other, that there could be but one supreme authority in every city and State and in the Nation, and that this was the Government.

The Boston police strike served to test and prove this fundamental fact of Americanism. The sensational features of this strike drew attention to Governor Coolidge; but had he done no more than settle the strike, this national attention would have subsided and disappeared.

On the contrary, this national attention and interest have increased. Why? Because of the crashing force of the sane and essential American doctrine which Calvin Coolidge uttered and which he made work.

He condensed a national truth into a sentence when he said:

"There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time."

When Calvin Coolidge said, "the authority of the Commonwealth cannot be intimidated or coerced," he laid the foundation for a national program of invigorating and insuring National Americanism from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

There is no man yet mentioned for the Republican nomination who comes nearer fitting into the political situation as it is shaping itself for the contest of 1920 than Governor Coolidge.—Ogdensburg (N.Y.) Republican-Journal.

Governor Coolidge looms as a national figure, not so much because of the endorsement which the people of Massachusetts have given to his prompt action in suppressing the Boston police strike as from his courageous enunciation of the ideals and principles which every good American believes in.—Baltimore Sun.

Look for Coolidge in coming Presidential discussions. The re-elected Governor of Massachusetts is a quiet man, no blusterer and no demagogue, and his conduct in office as well as his spoken and written words have marked him as a political statesman.—Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

We do not know at this time what possibility there is of making Calvin Coolidge President, but we do know that if he is made President, the United States will have a real man in the White House and one who will never be impelled by the exigencies of any situation to compromise with the specious or insincere elements in our national life.—Burlington (Vt.) Daily News.

Governor Coolidge has earned his great victory. He has earned the respect of the whole country. It may well be that the Republicans of Massachusetts have named a Presidential candidate as well as elected a Governor.—Chicago Journal.

Governor Coolidge is talked about everywhere as a Presidential possibility. He certainly is in a position to command large interest in that respect.—Minneapolis Tribune.

A strong American will be needed at the White House, and if people are beginning to ask, What of Coolidge? it is not at all singular, for he has wrestled with the revolutionary spirit and has conquered it in his own State. And be it said, that honest American labor was with him.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is no question that Governor Coolidge stands out to-day as the favorite Presidential possibility in the minds of a large part of the people of the northern section of the country.—Providence (R.I.) Tribune.

The Republican leaders at Washington and in other parts of the country who have been taking cognizance of the Coolidge boom for President and have investigated the man are reported to be rather favorably impressed. He seems to be a man of few shortcomings from a political standpoint and one who ought to stand well with both factions of the Republican party. He leans toward progressivism, but not of the militant sort, and he is really a studious and careful politician.—Joplin (Mo.) News-Herald.

No man is so well fitted for the Presidency. None has a cleaner record, is an abler executive or possesses equal ability and courage to do the right thing every time and always do it in a way that immediately wins the approval of the public. Coolidge is a scholar and a statesman. Pre-eminent, however, is his wonderful gift of common sense. It never fails him.—Boston Commercial.

With issues shaping themselves on domestic lines, a man of the Coolidge type who has taken a pronounced stand for a government of the people instead of a government by classes through organized coercion would command at the outset a strong following in the country. In the language of the curbstone politician, "keep your eye on Coolidge."—Council Bluffs (Ia.) Nonpareil.

The spot-light of the Nation has been turned upon the Governor of Massachusetts, an official possessed of some of the best qualities of Theodore Roosevelt, who never took a bluff and never gave one.—Missoula (Mont.) Missoulan.

A very able man, a strong man, a most effective public speaker and writer is this clean-cut Governor of Massachusetts, and an American from the ground up and all the way through. The dimensions of his victory, the kind of man he is (emphatically a man for these times) and the principles his name now stands for in the nation, all go to make Governor Coolidge a public figure who will have to be reckoned with in 1920.—Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Coolidge exemplifies the utmost fair play to Labor—(and it would be the most magnificent folly of all time for us to neglect maximum legitimate effort to constantly crown Labor with its maximum legitimate due). Coolidge also exemplifies the utmost fidelity to our constitutional guarantees—whether those guarantees apply to persons or property. He has spoken not alone through precept, but also through the eloquence of powerful action. —Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

The truth of the matter is that Governor Coolidge has all the qualities of mind and strength of will for a position of any responsibility, but his innate modesty does not permit him to exhibit them on parade. . . . If Governor Coolidge is not nominated for the Presidency, it will not be because of his lack of ability or courage, but because the bugaboo of geography influences too many minds in the Republican party. They too constantly forget that state lines are merely arbitrary man-made lines, which do not bound or define mental attainments or statesmanship.—Lynn (Mass.) Item.